

THE DAILY GAZETTE.
Published every evening, except Sundays, by
THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.
TERMS:
"Year delivered in city by Carrier.....\$3.00
Three months, if paid in advance.....2.00
One year by mail, in advance.....5.00
Price of year at retail sale.....4.00
JOB PRINTING.
Book and every description of Commercial and
Law printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job
Rooms.
Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as
second-class matter.

THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 23 JAMESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879. NUMBER 226

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE
Published every Tuesday and Friday, at \$3.00 per
year, in advance.
The Weekly Gazette
Published every Thursday.
Is the largest weekly newspaper in Wisconsin.
TERMS:
Per year, in advance.....\$1.50
Six months, in advance.....1.00
An extra copy sent for one year to any person
sending a club of names.
Address, GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

The testimony against the Milwaukee
House of Correction is bad enough to suit
the Sentinel.

The late barrel of the late Mr. Tilden
can no longer solve political problems.
Like its owner, its influence has departed.

Probably Congress will vote to starve
the Indians again, which will bring on a
massacre, and then the country will be
astonished that the Indians are so murder-
ous.

We haven't heard anything from the
Democrats about "reform is necessary,"
since the cipher investigation. The man
and the sentence have nearly passed from
the mind of the Democratic party.

Rev. Dr. Fowler, of New York, who deliv-
ered in this city this week, a lecture
upon "Great Deeds and Great Men," re-
ferred to Abraham Lincoln, as one "who
measured by what he did, stood head and
shoulders above any man of six thousand
years."

The question of stealing sermons is re-
ceiving a good deal of discussion, and it is
now said that Mr. Spurgeon "makes no
bones" of taking a part of another's ser-
mon. It is said, and is better than his ow-
n. The main question is, "Is it better to steal
a good sermon than preach a poor one?"
The average congregation will not hesitate
in forming an opinion.

It is expected that every Republican in
Congress will do his duty the coming ses-
sion. He must not only boldly meet the
attempts of the Democrats to secure bad
legislation, but he must take the lead in
every measure which will best promote
the public good; and above all, he must
set his foot upon all extravagant measures,
and make no calculations to profit from
Democratic blunders.

Whatever the Democrats claim to have
accomplished since they have had control
of the House of Representatives, they cer-
tainly can lay no claim to having been
economical in the expenditure of public
money. They tried to inaugurate bogus
reform and did so by crippling nearly all
the departments of the government. The
end of the year brings to light, the worst
state of affairs in the way of extravagance
made by any Congress of late years, the
expenses from the contingent fund having
been \$269,035, an increase of more than
\$100,000 over the preceding year. This
is Democratic retrenchment.

THE COMING SESSION.

Up to the present time the Democrats
have not indicated what line of policy
they will pursue during the coming session
of Congress. In fact they are at a loss to
know what course to adopt. They haven't
forgotten the result of the extra session,
how it caused the indignation of the North,
and how the seal of condemnation was
placed upon it by the States giving great
Republican majorities. These things are
still fresh in the Democratic mind, and
the question with them is shall they pur-
sue the course they marked out in the extra
session, or shall they attend strictly to the
legislative business of the session? With
the session at hand, the Democrats are at a
loss to know what they had better do.
There are some who do not want to med-
dle with the question which inflicted so
much damage on the Democratic party dur-
ing the extra session. They do not want
to revive the discussions of those ques-
tions for the reason that every Demo-
cratic speech made in Congress in favor of
the repeal of the election laws, serves a
good purpose as a Republican campaign
document. For these reasons
some who are more conservative than
others, who have wiser heads and who
have keener political vision, want all
such questions dropped in the hope that
the party, by its good behavior, may regain
some of its lost ground.

Still there are those in the Democratic
party who are strong-headed, reckless of
consequences, blind as to results, and who
can not be taught by experience, who will
insist on again bringing up the repeal of
the election laws. The Southern caucus
dictates the policy of the Democrats in
Congress, and inasmuch as the South is
solid for itself, and for wiping out all na-
tional election laws, the Northern Demo-
crats will likely yield to the Democrats of
the South, regardless of what such a line
of action will bring forth. The country
can rest pretty sure of the fact that they
blunder during the session, but the Re-
publicans in Congress must not depend
upon such blunders for the strength of their
party before the people.

General Garfield is of the opinion that
the Democrats will try to enact a new
tariff law during the coming session, but
on this question the party is not agreed.
The Southern Democrats are free-traders
except so far as a tariff is needed to protect
certain articles of Southern production,
such as rice, sugar, and so on. It is self-
ishness with them, and nothing more.
They want protection, but only so far as it
protects the Southern interests. There are
some conflicting views on the tariff
question among Democrats themselves,
that General Garfield is confident that no
agreement can be arrived at, and hence all
attempts to materially change the present
tariff laws will fail.

AN INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY.

There is something curious connected
with the scheme of some of the "stalwarts"
of the Conkling school, to bring General
Grant out for the Presidential race in 1880.
One of the pretended reasons why they
support General Grant is because, in his

Southern policy he was a radical Republi-
can, and showed no tender mercy for the
South and its leaders. They claim to ad-
mire General Grant because there is no
conservation about him, and because he
has never been afflicted with the concilia-
tory policy. They denounce President
Hayes because he saw fit to try a
policy toward the South which had never
been tried, and which the times seemed to
demand. The loss of Louisiana in 1877, at
least the downfall of the Packard Govern-
ment and the success of Nicholls, are
charged to the folly of President Hayes
and we are told that if Grant had been
President after the 4th of March, 1877, the
Packard Government would have main-
tained its hold in Louisiana. Senator Howe,
in the speech which caused his political
death, delivered in the United States Sen-
ate on the 24th of March, 1878, charged the
ascendency of the Democratic State
Government to President Hayes' "treach-
ery," and gave the country to understand
in the plainest terms, that if Grant had
been in the Presidential chair after March 4th,
1877, the Nicholls Government would
never have had a foothold in that State. The
Senator declared that General Grant would
have employed the army to protect Gov-
ernor Packard in his right to occupy the
State House, and to perform the duties of
Governor.

It was a little remarkable that the grave
Senator from Wisconsin, a gentleman in
whom it was supposed dwelt the spirit of
truth, candor, and honesty, should make
this statement, when fact would not sup-
port his position. The Gazette at that time
took decided ground against the Senator's
suicidal speech, not merely because it was
untrue, but because it undertook to belie-
vise and to place the responsibility of
Packard's defeat where it did not belong.
It will be remembered that Senator Howe,
John Sherman, and others, who went down
to Louisiana in the winter of 1877 to look
after the interests of the Republican party,
earnestly begged President Grant to pro-
tect Packard in his right to office of
Governor. The President took
the matter under advisement,
and then sent the following famous dis-
patch, which Senator Howe in his speech
carefully avoided saying anything about:

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.
To Governor S. B. Packard, New Orleans, Louisi-
ana.
In answer to your dispatch of this date the
President directs me to say that he feels it his
duty to state frankly that he does not believe
public opinion will longer support the main-
tenance of State Government in Louisiana by
the use of the military, and that he must con-
sider the manifest fear of the troops will hereafter
be in the past, protect life and property from
mob violence when the State authorities fail, but
under the remaining days of his official life, they
will not be used to establish or put down either
claimant for the control of the State. It is not
his purpose to recognize either claimant.
C. C. SMITH, Secretary.

In the face of this dispatch it is curious
that the Conkling school of stalwarts
should support General Grant for a third
term, because he is an "extreme radical,"
and will "show the South no quarters."
Then, again, it is somewhat singular that
General Grant's Southern policy should be
praised, and President Hayes' condemned
by that class of "stalwarts," when the for-
mer, said publicly in Edinburgh, on the last
day of August, 1877:

"If I were at home I would give Mr. Hayes
and his policy all the support I could, because
the man seemed to me a noble one, and I hope he
will succeed."
Surely politics are topsy-turvy and men
act strangely! The present condition of
the average "stalwart" mind affords an in-
teresting political study, especially when
that condition of mind is connected with
Grant and the Presidency on the ground
that the South would fear him, and that
"it would be whipped into good behavior."

THE SICKLES ELOPEMENT.

Story About the Heroine of the Af-
fair Never Before Published.

The elopement of Miss Carrie Sicksle,
daughter of General Daniel E. Sicksle, a
Paris, with an Englishman named
McCarthy, has been given the public by
cable dispatches. General Sicksle was put
about London where he had them
arrested. The young lady is about twenty-
five years of age, and is very accomplished.
She has a superb figure and charming man-
ners, and for a long time was a belle in
this country. The writer of this, while in
Baltimore several years ago, was told a
story about Miss Sicksle, by a school
friend of hers which is full of pathetic in-
terest just now. A little party had been
given at the house of a lady in Balti-
more, where the writer met Miss
Sicksles, and was struck by her
quick witted repartees and her readiness
to chat about current topics of interest.
Meeting a schoolmate of hers next day,
the writer alluded to this. "Oh, yes," was
the reply, "she was gay enough then, poor
child, but I think she is almost broken-
hearted, notwithstanding her vivacity." A
few questions brought out the whole sad
story. General Sicksle's first wife, the
mother of his daughter, was a French-
woman, who was connected in the scandal
with Philip Barton Key, the district
attorney at Washington, D. C. Sicksles
shot Key, and killed him; was tried for
murder and acquitted. His wife died
shortly after, and before her daughter was
old enough to understand the disgrace of it
all, General Sicksle, with
jealous watchfulness, kept the facts con-
cealed from her, and finally grew
a secret from his daughter, and she
knew nothing about it until she was nearly
nineteen. She was a sensitive, loving girl,
worshipped the memory of the mother,
whom she had been taught to love, and
she frequently spoke of her to her friends.
Miss Sicksle went to school in Baltimore,
and one day while reciting in a class she
had a slight quarrel with a girl from Wash-
ington. After school a number of girls
were seated together, among them being
Miss Sicksle and the girl with whom she
had quarrelled. Miss Sicksle apologized
for what she had said, but the other girl
refused to be comforted, and finally grew
very angry, and began to taunt Miss Sicks-
les with the terrible story of her mother's
wrong doing. Miss Sicksle demanded an
explanation which was given, and the poor
young lady almost lost her reason in the
attack of illness which followed. She left
the school when she recovered her health,
and soon after joined her father. It is said
she went wildly toward him for keep-
ing the story hidden from her, and re-
proached him bitterly. The effect of the

revelation was that Miss Sicksle's manner
and actions changed from what they had
been before, and she began to worry her
father by her apparent heartlessness and
fondness for the excitement connected with
the life of a belle in an American society
like Washington. In connection with this
it is not out of place to say that the Keys,
as a family, have not prospered since that
occurrence in Washington. The son of
Philip Barton Key (whose father wrote
the "Star Spangled Banner") is now an ac-
tor, and, as "James Barton," he took part
in the performance of the "Palladium Palace
Car Tourists," who were the first company
to appear at the Opera House, in this city,
this winter.

\$250,000 FOR GRANT.

A New Movement by the Gen-
eral's Friends in New York
and Philadelphia.

They Propose to Raise a Purse
of \$250,000 as a Present.

Speculation Concerning the Mo-
tives for Such a Gift.

General Sheridan and Wife
Visit the General at Galena

A Severe Indian War Predict-
ed by Army Officers.

Report of the Superintendent of
the Life-Saving Service.

The Number of Lives Saved and
Lost at the Different Stations.

Together With the Number of
Disasters to Vessels.

Congressman Springer on the
Work of this Session of Con-
gress.

FOR GRANT.

His New York and Philadelphia Ad-
mirers Propose a Purse of \$250,-
000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The information
reaches here, through private sources, that
there is a project on foot in Philadelphia
and New York to raise, by subscription,
a purse of \$250,000 and present it to Gen-
eral Grant. There has been some question
whether he would accept. Some of his friends
think this movement originated in the
desire on the part of the friends of the
other candidates to get him off the Presidential track.
It is known, however, that it is not the mo-
tive of gentlemen who are talking over this
matter among themselves. They place a
high estimate on the public services of
General Grant, and are desirous to make
the evening of his days financially com-
fortable, and relieve him from the necessity
of accepting a situation of any sort.

GALENA, Nov. 28.—Lieutenant-General
Sheridan and George M. Pullman, accom-
panied by their wives, arrived in this city
this evening in Mr. Pullman's private
coach, which was attached to the regular
passenger train. The party are spending
the evening with the General and Mrs.
Grant, and will return to Chicago on the
10:12 train to-night.

LIFE-SAVING.

Report of the Superintendent of the
Life-Saving Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The General Su-
perintendent of the Life-Saving Service
has completed his annual report. It shows
that at the close of the fiscal year the es-
tablishment embraced 173 stations, of
which 136 were on the Atlantic, 30 on the
lakes, and 6 on the Pacific; within the
limits of the operations of the service there
were 219 disasters to vessels. The
number of persons on board these
vessels was 2,107, of whom
2,019 were saved and 88 lost. There were
succeeded at stations 371 shipwrecked per-
sons, 1,074 of relief being afforded
them in the aggregate. The number of
persons brought ashore from wrecked ves-
sels by life saving appliances of the sta-
tions was 412. In addition, the life saving
crews assisted off, when stranded, got out
of dangerous positions and piloted to
places of safety 89 vessels. The estimated
value of the whole number of vessels in-
sured was \$1,285,000. The total cargo
\$955,618, making a total value of the prop-
erty in peril \$2,240,618. On this amount
\$1,415,096 was saved and \$1,442,800 lost.
The number of disasters involving the total
loss of vessels was fifty-four. The num-
ber of disasters to vessels—317—is greater
than that of any previous year, the highest
former number having been 171.

SPRINGER.

His Opinion of the Coming Session
of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The irrepre-
sible Springer, of Illinois, has arrived, and
his fatherly advice is much sought after by
fellow Democrats, who are at sea since the
elections. They seem unable to agree
among themselves as to the programme
for the coming session. They generally
agree, however, that all war
legislation is not to be
wiped out immediately. Mr. Springer
thinks the coming session will be a long one,
but he favors peace and harmony
among Democrats above all things. He
says it is the President and the Secretary of
the Treasury recommend the withdrawal
of the legal-tender circulation and the
suspension of coinage of the silver dollar.
But the Democrats do not
want any better platform to stand upon
than opposition thereto. He thinks the vi-
sion of Democratic factions in New York
is very bad, but that it cannot be helped.
He thinks, too, that Southern men will
bring forward no measures calculated to
arouse sectional animosities, but will be
quiet as lambs.

THE LYNCHERS.

KNOX, Nov. 28.—Soon after their arri-
val in Knoxville, Missouri, yesterday, Frank
Lane and Bill Smith, the lynchers, who

were captured near that place, were taken
before a Justice, waived examination, and
were admitted to bail in the sum of \$7,000
each. Up to this time bail has not been
secured, but it doubtless will be. Lane
states that he has been perfectly
willing to meet the issue and abide the
result, and that he would not at any time
have secreted himself had the warrant been
issued in Clark county and placed in the
hands of Clark county officials, but that he
was not disposed to be arrested by Sheriff
Graves, and that Graves never could have
taken him in any other way than "feet
first, with his toes sticking up." The
whole matter will be investigated by the
Grand Jury at its next meeting.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—A mass meeting
at the West Side Turner Hall this evening,
in favor of reform in the management of
the House of Correction, was largely at-
tended. Herman Sigel, the Rev. E. E.
Gordon, Michael Birron, Herman Boppe,
and Henry Smith were the speakers. Re-
solutions calling for the suspension of Chief
of Police Kennedy and Inspector Hase,
and demanding reconstruction in the
prison, were unanimously adopted.

INDIAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The belief is
becoming general, among army officers,
that the severest Indian war since the
Seminole war is impending. Letters re-
ceived from the West corroborate these
statements.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Important Contribution to Ameri-
can History.—The Life of Benedict
Arnold, by E. N. Arnold, of Chicago—
Waring's Tyrol and the Skirt of the Alps.

THE LIFE OF BENEDICT ARNOLD. By Hon.
J. N. ARNOLD, Chicago: Janssen, McClurg &
Co. For sale by the Janesville dealers.

The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago,
who by the way, is hardly a descendant of
Benedict Arnold, has very recently made
a valuable contribution to American history,
by writing the "Life of Benedict Arnold,"
his Patriotism and his Treason." As a bit of interesting
biography, its equal has not been furnished
for several years. He does not attempt to
cover up Arnold's treason, nor in any man-
ner to palliate his crime. He simply gives
us the life of Benedict Arnold, what he
did for American independence, the hard-
ships he endured, the sacrifices he made,
the patriotism he displayed, the battles he
fought, the great achievements he wrought,
and the inevitable service he rendered
the Colonies in the early part of the
mighty struggle for independence. Mr.
Arnold thinks, and very justly too, that
these should be given, as
well as his treason. No
one can read the true life of Benedict Ar-
nold as written by Mr. Arnold, of Chicago,
without being amazed at his courage, his
devotion to the cause of liberty, his strong
heart, his self-sacrifice, his heroism, and
his ability, and when they are through
reading the book they feel like throwing
a broad mantle of charity over his faults,
and even were it possible to palliate his
treason. There were very few who went
into the Revolution with nobler ambition,
with a higher purpose, with greater zeal,
or the cause of the Colonies, or with more
devoted patriotism, than did Benedict Ar-
nold, a man blackened by treason. There
was no general who went into the late
rebellion, unless he gave his life, who sac-
rificed so much as Arnold when he entered
the Revolution; and we are free to say
that had any General during the Civil
War, and we except no one, been snubbed
by Congress as Arnold was snubbed by
Congress in 1777, he would have quit the
service. But Arnold did not do that.
Washington would not have blamed him if
he had resigned his commission and left
struggling Colonial army to get along
without him as best it could. But Benedict
Arnold, having the curse of inde-
pendence at heart, and being
a trusted friend of Washington,
did what hardly any other General in the
army would have done, over-looked the
slight, endured the sting without scarcely
a murmur, and threw his whole soul in the
cause he then loved. Had he afterwards
fallen at the second battle near Saratoga,
where by his own skill, desperate daring,
and almost unparalleled courage, he won
one of the fifteen great battles of the world,
he would have had a place next to Wash-
ington on the pages of American history.
Arnold had his fault, like the rest of mor-
tals, and his crime was black and damning,
but he was a brave General, a man of
wonderful courage, of indomitable pluck,
but was not a great military leader.

The story of this man's life, as told by
Mr. Arnold, is abacingly interesting. It
contains much new material gathered at
the cost of much time and labor. The
style has the merit of simplicity, and be-
sides the story is faithfully told.

As a specimen of book-making, it is one
of the best we have yet had in the West.
Janssen, McClurg & Co., the publishers,
have done themselves great credit in pub-
lishing the Life of Arnold in such an at-
tractive form. It is not only handsomely
bound, but the typography is as good as
the books of that class printed by the large
presses in the East.

TYROL AND THE SKIRT OF THE ALPS. By
GEORGE E. WARING, JR. New York: Harper
& Brothers. Chicago: Janssen, McClurg &
Co. For sale by the Janesville dealers. Price
\$1.00.

This important and highly interesting
book has just been issued from the press
of Harper & Brothers. It is a work that
not only is attractive to form, beautifully
illustrated and richly bound, but it records
the travels of one of the best American
writers, in a country which is full of the
grandest scenery on the continent of Eu-
rope. The scenery in Tyrol, is mountain-
ous throughout, and bears a very striking
resemblance to that of Switzerland. It is
traversed from West to East by three

chains of the Alps, which run nearly par-
allel to each other. In the chasms which
traverse Tyrol, are found the loftiest points
of these grand and ever interesting moun-
tains. Two of the points reach nearly
13,000 feet above the sea. Mr.
Waring made an extended tour through
this famous country and mounted the Alps
in many places, and experienced the dan-
gers and enjoyed the pleasures incident to
such travel. He gives an account of the
people of Tyrol, how they live, their cus-
toms, domestic habits, their peculiar char-
acteristics and so on, and does it in such a
way as to completely absorb attention
and captivate the reader. He describes
the country and the people so charmingly
and vividly, that the book reads more
like a romance than simply a book of
travel. His description of the Alps, and
how they are ascended, is grand and ro-
mantic, and awakens an interest in the
subject which is both delightful and profit-
able. The book contains sixty-two choice
illustrations—which are not added simply
for embellishment, but for the higher pur-
pose of describing Tyrol and its people, and
the magnificence of the Alps. As a piece
of art work, the book is one of the most
important issued from the American press
this year. The Harpers never fail in doing
a good piece of art work, and Waring's
"Tyrol and the Skirt of the Alps," is one
of their best.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The great question to settle, concerning
capital punishment, is, whether or not it
concerns the best interest of society, and
whether or not it is for the best good of
the criminal and in accordance with divine
law, on all which questions I am in the
affirmative.

Murder is not likely to occur in any
community, unless the infernal elements of
a nation, lust and greed largely prevail. So
universally do these control mankind, that
all civil governments, for the safety of
their own existence, are necessarily found-
ed in selfishness. The general sentiment
will not admit of the ascendency of any
higher principle.

Our society is now in the intermediate
state between barbarism and a purely Chris-
tian civilization. It is mixed with all de-
grees of virtue and crime, and consequent-
ly with both the heavenly and infernal
systems of government, which are best
adapted to its existence and progress.

To preserve the good of society, the
sharper the lines are drawn between virtue
and crime the better. Were it not so,
heaven would lose its joy and hell its
use. The good are to be judged according
to the laws of the heavenly order and the
bad according to the infernal laws of disorder.
No other system of treatment would be
adapted to the situation.

It is in vain to talk about good results on
the criminal, proceeding from forgiving
him. Such forgiveness always exists in
the State. His punishment is always de-
signed for the protection of society and to
make him better.

Such a degradation of the criminal
that he can rarely appreciate his crime till
he is forced to take its own poison. He
must be doctored from his own standpoint
before the quality of the medicine will be
such as to do him any good.

External penitence is a fraud on mercy.
The relaxation of punishment, except in
cases of long tried reformation, is a sin-
gularly unchristian, and an encouragement
to the criminal to persist in his evil course.

The criminal should be punished because
he cannot desert from his crime, till the
degree of suffering exceeds his
delight in it. This is true mercy. When
society fails to administer this punishment,
it fails to do its proper duty. I am entirely
disgusted with that stupid charity, that
compromises with sin. If you want the
country filled with tramps, feed and clothe
them in idleness. If you want drunkenness
and rowdiness, make them popular by
your approbation. If you want thefts,
adulteries and all manner of crimes, in-
cluding murder, make the suffering of the
penalty less in degree than the criminal's
delight in committing the crime, and you
will have them. This is according to the
law of man's mental being. You can no
more get away from it, than you can from
darkness, when the sun is obscured.

At the present day there are many weak
men and women, whose judgments are
easily clouded on this question of capital
punishment. Their simplicity exceeds
their intelligence. They have a greater
horror of the punishment of a criminal,
than they have of the crime he commits.
They have a greater pity of sin, than they
have a love of virtue.

Whatever is for the best good of society
is for the best good of the criminal. The
best good of society demands the extirpa-
tion of the murderer in the most summary
manner. Nothing will deter a man from
taking the life of another like the certainty
of forfeiting his own. This is a fixed fact
in man's very constitution, and to deny
it is to admit a lack of knowledge of the
human heart.

I have just said what was best for society
was best for the criminal, and this brings
me to the closing part of my subject.
Science declares there is no such thing
as forgiveness for the violation of the law
of nature. Every penalty must be suffered
whether the violation proceeds from ignor-
ance, accident or intention. There is no
appeal from the law. It is the divine
decree in the world of nature. It is also
the divine decree in the spiritual life. If a
man would not suffer he must keep out of
the way of the law, or, in other words,
obey it, and thus become one with it. But
while the wicked, for their own preserva-
tion, will regulate punishment in the here
after among themselves, the State, through
the voice of its people must do the same.
True, our Lord said let the tares and the
wheat grow together till the harvest, lest
in destroying the tares the wheat also be
destroyed, thus implying that we should
always remove the tares, when it could be
done without injury to the wheat. Now
when the murderer sows the tares, I think
it is safe for the wheat to destroy them. It
is not to be blighted in Mississippi, but
it will in Wisconsin. It would not only
not hurt the wheat, but it would increase
its yield.

Society is a field, the husbandman the
Lord. Its orderly and culti-
vated products are the good
of life, and its discordant and unculti-
vated products are the evils of mankind.
Who can question the right of the good to
put away the evil, and to put it away too
thoroughly and as far as possible?
The grape symbolically signifies charity,
and wine, truth from charity. Christ is the
vine, and mankind its branches. But the
branches that do not bear fruit are counte-
d as bad, and cut off and cast into the fire.

Is your comprehension of the divine gov-
ernment so weak that you think this cruel?
Do you think it awful to separate the un-
fruitful vine from the fruitful vine? Then
never trim your grape vine again, either in
a natural or spiritual sense, and both you
and your vine will gradually go to the
devil. There is no mistake about it. So-
ciety, as well as the individual must prune
out all its unfruitful branches, otherwise it
is certainly cherishing the means of its
own injury and ultimate ruin.

One great reason why so many are op-
posed to capital punishment is, they think
it cuts off all means of grace and dooms the
criminal at once to hell. It is difficult for
me to see how he can be any more in hell
than he is already. Hanging him can not
put him there any more than he is
now. Our responsibility in looking after his
spiritual condition should never inter-
fere with our looking after the best in-
terest of society. He is of secondary im-
portance. It is foolish to manifest any
undue sensitiveness about the fate of a
murderer. I believe it is for his good to
pass along into the spiritual world, the
quicker the better, where the means of
treating his case are infinitely better than
here. I have no anxiety but the divine
wisdom has amply provided for him there.
Had it not been so, the death penalty
would not have so frequently occurred in
the laws of Moses.

Tempering with criminals only increases
crime. It is our duty to lessen it by all
the means in our power. To hang the
murderer in the most quiet way possible is
the best use society can make of him.

Nov. 27, 1879.

W. D. HASTINGS.

AMUSEMENT.

Myers Opera House!

1 GALA PERFORMANCE 1

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3. '79.

Attractions Extraordinary.

HAVERLY'S

NEW YORK

JUVENILE OPERA

COMPANY.

Direct from Haverly's New York Theatre.

50 TRAINED VOICES! 50

SELECTED CHILDREN

In their Charming Rendition of

H. M. S. PINAFORE

OR,

The Lass that Loved a Sailor!

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission 50 cents; Gallery 35 cents; Reserved
Seats \$1.00. For sale at Moseley's.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Wanted

A GOOD GIRL!

In a small family, who understands and can do
all house-work. None other need apply.
Call at Gazette Counting Room. nov29d4

CHEAP EXCURSION

TO
